

ROOSEVELT EULOGIZES THE WAR PRESIDENT

Lays Corner Stone of Memorial at the Cabin Where Lincoln Was Born.

KENTUCKY TOWN A MESS

Hodgenville Temporary Capital of World—Other Noted Men Make Speeches at Famous Farm.

In an address which probably will rank as one of the most forceful he has ever delivered, Theodore Roosevelt on Lincoln's birthday delivered the nation's tribute to the War President on the spot where 100 years ago the great emancipator was born.

Mr. Roosevelt drew a lesson for the men of today in solving the great problems of the nation, from Lincoln's "combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity." He never went to extremes, though "timid and luke-warm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme," the speaker asserted.

"No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fall to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense. Lincoln did not hate the man from whom he differed. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the North and to the men of the South.

"As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race—Abraham Lincoln."

The President's address was delivered in the laying of that corner stone for the memorial on the farm near Hodgenville, Ky., where stands the log cabin which was Lincoln's birthplace. Governor Wilson of Kentucky, Secretary of War Wright and former Governor Folk of Missouri were the other speakers.

TAFT ELECTED FORMALLY.

Vote Carried by Houses of Congress in Joint Session.

The two houses of Congress met in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock Wednesday to ratify the election of William H. Taft of Ohio and James S. Sherman of New York to be President and Vice President of the United States. Vice President Fairbanks, occupying a seat on the right of Speaker Cannon, presided. After announcing the object of the gathering he unlocked the wooden box containing the electoral votes, extracting and opening them in alphabetical order by States. As the votes of each State were opened they were handed by the Vice President to the four tellers, Senators Burrows and Bailey and Representatives Haines and Russell, who proceeded to count them. The count having been finished the result was announced to the presiding officer. It showed 321 electoral votes for Taft and Sherman and 162 for Bryan and Kern. The Vice President asked if there was any protest against the vote as announced, and there being none, he formally announced the election of Taft and Sherman. The joint session closed, the members of the Senate returning to their hall for the regular transaction of business. Owing to the limited capacity of the hall of the House few persons other than the families and other relatives of members of the two Houses attended the ceremony.

DOG SAVES 12 IN HOTEL FIRE.

Several Guests Carried into Street After Animal Gives Alarm.

The barking of a collie dog owned by Great Gollito, proprietor of the Hotel Del Europe on West 9th street, New York, probably saved the lives of twelve guests who were asleep in the hotel when a fire broke out in the basement. Gollito, who slept on the second floor with his wife and three children, was awakened by the dog's barking and found the hall filling with smoke. An alarm was sent in and the fire was checked before it had spread beyond the basement. Several of the guests were overcome by smoke and had to be carried to the street.

GAS TURNED ON, SENATOR DEAD.

Second Oklahoma Lawmaker Cannot Survive Poisoning by Illuminants.

State Senator G. O. Johnson of Fort Cobb is dead and Senator P. J. Yeager of Tulsa is dying in Guthrie, Okla., as a result of inhaling natural gas from a well believed to have been accidentally left open. When Johnson and Yeager were taken the other morning and made no response their doors were broken in and men were able to call. Johnson died before aid could be called. Yeager was only able to make a partial statement to the effect that he arose during the night and lighted the gas.

YOUTH FREEZES TO DEATH.

Nude Body of Man Found Near Mattoon After Strange Experience.

"I am living as Jesus lived," said a young man who walked through the "Big Four" depot in Bellefontaine, Ohio, offering figs and dates to the crowd. Afterward he purchased a ticket to Mattoon, Ill. The next day he was found near Tower Hill, a town outside of Mattoon. The body was nude and frozen. Before leaving Bellefontaine the youth sent a telegram to Mrs. T. H. Fitzgerald, Vallejo, Cal., signing himself "R. A. Graham."

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate was not in session Friday. The charges of corruption and fraud in connection with the Panama Canal purchase made by Representative Rainey recently were reviewed in the House, when Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts entered a sweeping defense of William Nelson Cromwell, William H. Taft, Charles P. Taft and others whom Mr. Rainey named as having been involved in the transaction. When Mr. Lovering began the Illinois member had gone to the station to take a train for Baltimore, where he was to deliver a Lincoln address, but he was hastily called back. Mr. Lovering in the meantime suspending his remarks. Mr. Rainey was obliged to leave shortly afterward to keep his engagement, but he announced that he would make full reply. The Indian appropriation bill technically was under consideration and all the speeches were made under license of general debate.

The Senate was not in session Saturday. The Indian appropriation bill technically was under consideration in the House, but many members availed themselves of the opportunity for general debate. Mr. Lamar (Fla.) argued for the amendment of the railroad rate law, claiming the law was insufficient to cover the cases included in its provisions; Mr. Madden (Ill.) referred to increases in freight rates since the rate law went into effect; Mr. Murphy (Wis.) delivered a eulogy of Lincoln; Mr. Washburn (Mass.) favored a modification of the Sherman anti-trust law in order that it might be less burdensome; Mr. Hayes (Cal.) attacked the rules of the House; Mr. Langley (Ky.) criticized the administration of the affairs of the Choctaw Indians; Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) explained the provisions of the Indian bill, while Mr. Foster (Vt.) pleaded for an adjustment of postal rates as affecting merchandise sent through the mails.

The Senate devoted most of Monday to the naval appropriation bill, and there was much discussion concerning the growth of government expenditures for military purposes. Mr. Hall declared that unless a bill is called it will be necessary for Congress to issue bonds or to increase taxation. Senators La Follette and Dixon criticized naval methods, and especially the use of public funds for construction at navy yards. Senator Hale warned the Senate that unless more rapid progress be made night sessions would soon become necessary. So far as Congress is concerned the constitutional bar to the acceptance by Senator Knox of the State portfolio in the Taft Cabinet was removed when the House of Representatives passed the bill reducing the salary of the Secretary of State. The bill at first was defeated through the failure of two-thirds of the members to vote for it, but it was brought up a second time under a special rule and passed by a majority vote. Without a dissenting voice the bill granting separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico also was passed, as was also the bill providing for uniformity in car equipment with safety appliances.

The naval appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate in committee of the whole throughout Tuesday and Tuesday night. An amendment was adopted which will have the effect, if it is accepted by the House, of restoring the marine corps on board all battle ships and armored cruisers in accordance with the practice of the navy prior to the President's order removing them from the ships. An extended criticism was made by Senator Dixon of Montana of the method of having a large number of navy yards along the Atlantic coast. He took the ground that the work could be more economically done in a smaller number of places. After being in session for five hours the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m. At the night session the bill was further considered. An amendment was adopted directing that in the discretion of the President half of the entire naval fleet should be kept on the Pacific coast. The bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. Lodge reserving for further consideration amendments relating to the marine corps being kept on board naval vessels, and providing for a reduction to 21,000 tons in the size of each of the two battle ships authorized by the act. Being still in the legislative day of Monday, the House for the most part devoted itself to the consideration of bills under suspension of the rules. A number were passed, among them being those requiring the equipment of ocean-going vessels with wireless apparatus and providing for the reorganization and enlistment of the Naval Academy Band. The Indian appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$11,571,000, was passed.

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IMMEDIATE NEEDS POINTED OUT.

"From all that has been done and learned, three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

First, effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

"To these may well be added better sanitation, for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health."

Organization to secure for the country the things that are the country's life is the central theme of the commission's report.

Farmers Must Help Themselves.

"There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves," say the commissioners. "It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no governmental activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail."

"The forces and institutions that make for morality and spiritual ideals among rural people must be energized. We miss the heart of the problem if we neglect to foster personal character and neighborhood righteousness. The best way to preserve ideals for private conduct and public life is to build up the institutions of religion."

"The church has great power of leadership. The whole people should understand that it is vitally important to stand behind the rural church and to help it become a great power in developing concrete country life ideals. It is especially important that the country church recognize that it has a social responsibility to the entire community as well as a religious responsibility to its own group of people."

Forfeits Bond; Man Drowned.

Judge Campbell of the federal court in Muskogee, Okla., declared the bond of W. H. Walker, attorney at Purcell, indicted in the Pevy Amos land fraud case, forfeited because of Walker's nonappearance for trial. The next day word was received from Purcell that Walker had been drowned in the river there. The federal authorities are investigating.

Claims Mind Was Blank 65 Days.

J. B. Freeman, proprietor of an art store, who had been missing since Dec. 6, returned to Cleveland the other day. Freeman said his mind had been a complete blank from the time of his disappearance until he found himself in St. Louis.

Sings Song Before He Is Hanged.

P. G. Nichol, convicted of the murder of Ed Smith, a 15-year-old boy, while shooting at his father, was hanged in Marion, Ark. Nichol sang a song and offered prayer for his enemies on the gallows.

Boy Killed Playing "Wild West."

While playing "Wild West," High Maheer, a 9-year-old boy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was shot through the heart by a 14-year-old negro boy, Richard Deyo. Maheer was instantly killed. Deyo was not held, as the coroner believed the shooting to be accidental.

FARM NATION'S HOPE, ASSERTS ROOSEVELT

In Special Message Sent to Congress Needs of Rural Residents Are Urged.

CO-OPERATION IS GREAT BOON.

Commission of Inquiry Reports Results of Its Recent Investigation.

The farmer's opportunity for an easier life is pointed out in the report of the country life commission, submitted to Congress by the President Tuesday.

The President points out that the commissioners have served, and will serve, without pay, but \$25,000 is asked to defray expenses of gathering and compiling facts.

"If country life," said the President, in a message accompanying the report, "is to become what it should be, and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified and desirable ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

"Growing Crops Only Foundation." "The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring not only the farmer but the nation as a whole to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows, and it is no less essential—indeed, it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

"For this reason it is of the first importance that the United States Department of Agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country.

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EULOGIZES WAR PRESIDENT.

President Lays Corner Stone at Lincoln's Birthplace.

300 ROASTED ALIVE IN MEXICAN THEATER

Moving Picture Film Sets Fire to Crowded Playhouse at Acapulco and Panic Ensues.

Three hundred people were burned to death and many were injured in a fire which destroyed the Flores Theater in the City of Acapulco, Mexico, Sunday night. The news of the disaster reached the city of Mexico Monday afternoon, telegraphic communication with Acapulco having been destroyed owing to the fact that the telegraph office adjoining the theater was burned and all wires put out of commission.

It is known that several Americans were among the victims.

The Flores Theater was a wooden structure, and Sunday night over 1,000 people crowded into it to witness a special performance given in honor of Governor Damian Flores of the State of Guerrero, who was visiting the city at the time. One of the numbers on the program consisted of a series of moving pictures. While the operator was exhibiting these a film caught fire and a blaze was quickly communicated to some bunting which had been used for decorative purposes.

Corpses Choke Way.

In an incredibly short time the flames spread to all parts of the structure. There were but three narrow exits and the panic-stricken audience rushed to them, many persons falling, to be crushed to death, their bodies choking the way to escape for others. The screams of those imprisoned were terrifying. Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread and its intense heat it was impossible to attempt rescue work, and those imprisoned were literally roasted alive, as the fire burned with little smoke and few were suffocated.

The efforts of the fire department were confined to attempting to save the adjoining buildings, and the firemen succeeded so well that the property loss was small. The telegraph office, post office and custom house were damaged, but all of the government's records and the registered mail were saved.

Monday pitiful scenes of grief were witnessed on the streets of the city. Men, women and children were wandering from place to place, hunting for relatives and friends. Many of the dead were from the first families of the State, the affair at the theater being a social event of considerable importance and calling out the wealthiest and oldest families for miles around. In some instances whole families were wiped out of existence.

The municipal authorities have caused large trenches to be dug and into these the bodies of the dead were laid. Identification of the dead has been impossible, the bodies having been burned in most cases to a crisp.

City Important Port.

Acapulco is an important seaport on a bay of the Pacific Ocean about 200 miles southwest of the capital. It has one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast, which has made it an important commercial center, though it has few local industries, and its population is only about 8,000 or 10,000. On account of the heat and the effluvia from a large morass to the east the climate of the town is very unhealthy for Europeans, though a passage cut through the rocks to let in the sea breeze has tended to improve its salubrity.

CALIFORNIA TO COUNT JAPS.

Senate Votes Money to Ascertain Facts Regarding Immigration.

Moderation on the part of legislators and an evident disposition finally to dispose of all measures relating to Japanese and other aliens characterized a recent session of the Legislature. Adopting a suggestion by Governor Gillett, the assembly voted to appropriate \$10,000 to defray the expenses of a census which shall show the number of Japanese in California and the pursuits in which they are engaged. The statistics are to be used in consideration of future legislation, possibly involving a request by California for an Asiatic exclusion act.

The Senate also passed a resolution by Senator Marc Anthony providing for a special election wherein the voters of California may express themselves on the subject of Asiatic immigration was defeated by a vote of 22 to 12.

WRECKS HOUSE TO SAVE TREES.

Mrs. Russell Sage Needs Request of Women's Improvement Society.

In order to save one large shade tree Mrs. Russell Sage is sacrificing a large fine house in Sag Harbor, L. I., much to the gratification of the residents. Mrs. Sage bought the old Seaman property for \$10,000 in order to build a public library upon the site in honor of her grandparents, Colonel and Mrs. John Jeremiah. The house was to be removed, but a few days ago it was discovered that she could not pass between the two handsome trees. The Woman's Village Improvement Society called Mrs. Sage's attention to the fact that one tree would have to be cut down if the house were moved. Her response was prompt and characteristic: "Tear down the house and move it in pieces."

Gets \$100,000 for Father's Bravery.

George W. Rollins, a farmer, of Exira, Postoffice, W. Va., received word that he had been left \$100,000 by Captain G. W. Forrester, a former Ohio River steamboat man. Rollins' father saved Forrester's life in a steamboat accident just after the Civil War.

Fireman Killed at \$150,000 Blaze.

Fire destroyed the six-story plant of the Boston and Lockport Block Company in Lockport, N. Y., and resulted in the death of Fireman J. Reid, who was crushed by a falling wall. Loss, \$150,000.

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CORPSES BLOCK ALL THE EXITS.

Whole Families Blotted Out by Disaster Which Overtakes City During a Gala Performance.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Commercial activity reflects steady conditions in production and values, and the outlook affords more substantial basis for healthy expansion. Much strength is derived from the excellent statements issued by the banks on Tuesday. These indicate not only an increasing use of money in business, but show splendid recovery over the depressed state of a year ago and for the first time gross resources exceeding \$100,000,000. It is clear that capital will be abundant to satisfy legitimate needs, and the cost of accommodation should be favorable to further enterprise in manufacturing. A reduced trading mortality testifies to improvement in collections.

Distributive trade shows the advance expected in the general demand for staples. Heavy buying is seen in dry goods for prompt delivery and interest increases in fall lines.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 23, against 27 last week, 33 in 1908 and 25 in 1907. Those with liabilities of more than \$5,000 number 6, against 5 last week, 16 in 1908 and 6 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Unsettled, stormy weather has accentuated the quiet prevailing in general trade and the situation as a whole is rather irregular. The first of the spring season's buyers' excursions are, however, attracting merchants to the leading markets East and West, and while conservatism characterizes dealing, the feeling is still one of optimism as to the future.

In the industries operations as a whole are still below the normal Best reports come from the textile trades, particularly cotton and woolen dresses goods lines. Some light cottons are sold ahead to October. The metal and coal trades are conspicuous for the dullness of demand and the continuance in the former industry of output at a reduced rate.

Reports as to collections reflect the irregularities due to weather or the reduced purchasing power of the country and are still only about fair.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with Feb. 10 were 211, against 286 last week, 326 in the like week of 1908, 204 in 1907, 208 in 1906 and 243 in 1905.—Bradstreet's.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$6.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.14 to \$1.16; corn No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, standard, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 80c to 92c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.50; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.16; corn, No. 2, white, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.21 to \$1.25; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c.